Nippon Times

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PRELIMINARY TALKS HELD BY WAVELL WITH INDIANS

Congress Position Explained in Unmisunderstandable Terms, Azad Says in Interview

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 24.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell's preliminary talks with Indian leaders which began in Simla at midday today, ended at 6:40 p.m., according to a Simla dispatch.

The Viceroy's first interview was with Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, Congress President, who drove to the Viceroy's lodge at midday, and remained with him for one hour and 23 minutes. Maulana Azad was accompanied by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, former Congress Premier of the United Provinces, to act as interpreter.

As the Congress President came out of the Viceroy's lodge, he told an All-India Radio correspondent that he had expained to the Viceroy the Congress Working Committee's views. The discussion took place in a very friendly atmosphere, and the Viceroy, Maulana Azad said, had given him a gracious hearing.

Maulana Azad also indicated that he might be seeing the Viceroy again tomorrow. He expects to get a communication from the Viceroy on this point tonight or tomorrow morning. Asked if he had presented any counter proposals to the Viceroy, he replied that he was not prepared to disclose at this stage what had taken place at this afternoon's informal meeting. But he emphasized that he had explained the Congress' position to the Viceroy in unmisunderstandable terms.

Wavell's next interview was that with Mahatma Gandhi who was driven to the Viceroy's lodge in a rickshaw placed at his disposal by the Viceroy. On his arrival, Mahatma Gandhi was received by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy. He was taken in the lift to the Viceroy's study on the second floor of the Viceroy's lodge.

The Mahatma's interview with the Viceroy began at exactly 3 p.m. and lasted one hour and 45 minutes. After this, Gandhi paid a social call on Lady Wavell and was with her for 25 minutes.

While Mahatma Gandhi was leaving the Viceroy's lodge, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League, arrived and was ushered into the Viceroy's study by the military secretary for the last interview of the day. Jinnah drove up to the Viceroy's lodge with an escort of Muslim League volunteers. His talk began at 5 p.m. and lasted for one hour and 40 minutes.

Jinnah Meets League Members

On his return, from the Viceroy's lodge, Jinnah conducted detailed discussions with all the Muslim League representatives in a general conference to decide on the Muslim Leagu's attitude at tomorrow's conference.

Shortly before 5 p.m., after Mahatma Gandhi returned from the Viceroy's lodge, he had a talk with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and the two were together for about 45 minutes. After this, the Maulana left and returned to the residence placed at his disposal.

Meanwhile, according to a Bombay dispatch, the Congress Working Committee has given Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Azad full powers to deal with all phases of the negotiations at Simla and to make commitments on behalf of the Congress. It is also reported that the Congress President and Gandhi will approach Jinnah before the conference to see if they can agree on the selection of members of the new Executive Council which is proposed to be set up for India. It is believed that the Congress Working Committee is particularly anxious that there be common consent on the choice of the members of the Executive Council. However, so far, it is learned that Gandhi and Azad have made no direct approach to Jinnah for a common line of action on the selection of the members.

Revolution Wanted, Gandhi Says

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 24.—A New Delhi broadcast intercepted here today reveals the activities in Simla on the eve of the Viceroy's conference with Indian leaders beginning tomorrow.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Simla today and was greeted by a large crowd. In a short speech, he declared that what was wanted was a revolution in which the people could believe with purity of heart, goodwill and good feeling.

Meanwhile, all the former Congress Premiers as well as the Punjab Premier are reported to have arrived in Simla within a short time of the arrival of the Congress President, Maulana Azad.

The BBC correspondent in Simla says there is a lot of speculation as to how long the conference will last and that the general opinion is that it will be from 10 days to a fortnight.

It is also reported that it is understood that the conference will be closed to the press although a report will be given at the end of each phase of the proceedings.

Hindu Mahasabha Hits Proposal by Wavell; Protest Week Slated

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—The working committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha today passed a resolution condemning Viceroy Sir Archibald Wavell's plan as a "deliberate device on the part of the Britsh to perpetuate British rule over India," according to a report from Poona. The resolution declared it was designed to reduce the Hindus who constitute 75 per cent of the population to a minority by the introduction of parity between the Muslims and caste Hindus on the executive council. "Even if the scheme was accepted by the Simla Conference," the committee declared, "it would be repudiated by Hindu India and if enforced it would be resisted by all possible means." The committee called for a "protest week" to be held from July 1 to 7 and a strike on July 8 for all India.

BELGIAN RULER EVINCES NO PLAN OF ABDICATION

Leopold Expresses Desire to Regain Contact With Parliament in First Message

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 24.—King Leopold of Belgium in his first pronouncement since his liberation, which was disclosed in Belgium today, gave no indication that he intends to abdicate, according to a Brussels dispatch. The King's speech was disclosed at a meeting this afternoon of the directing committees (consisting of party leaders) of both Houses of the Belgian Parliament.

The King began his speech by saying, "Before the beginning of consultations with a view to forming a government, I felt it proper to receive the Presidents of both Houses in order to greet through them the representatives of the nation."

The King continued: "The decision on June 16 in accordance with which the Council of Ministers informed me 'that it was impossible for them to carry on with the current affairs from the moment the King returned to Belgium—current affairs necessarily comprising the maintenance of public order and political responsibility for any utterances the King might make—prevented me from meeting you as would have been normal in my country."

The King declared that his first concern is to regain contact with the Parliament now that he has sufficiently recovered his health.

"We may have been of different opinions," the King said, "but despite all we remain profoundly united in one sentiment—love of our country."

In a joint reply to the King, President of the Senate, Robert Gillon, and President of the Chamber of Deputies, Franz Van Cauwelaert, said that the members of the Parliament would appreciate the King's "anxiety to contribute to the rehabilitation of the country in faithful observance of the Constitution and free exercise of our democratic institutions."

Nation Asked to Stay Calm

An appeal to the Belgian nation to preserve calm and dignity which is needed in the critical moments the country is undergoing, was made jointly by the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in a statement to the press today, according to a Reuters dispatch from Brussels.

Franz Van Cauwelaert, President of the Chamber, declared that the speeches exchanged between King Leopold and the Presidents of the two Houses created an element of appeasement in the crisis whatever might be the future developments or eventual decision.

Benes Seizing Farms

Domei

ZURICH, June 24.—President Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia announced on June 22 that farms and other enterprises in Czechoslovakia held by those who carried on espionage work for Germany, Hungary and other countries with Nazi connections would be confiscated, disclosed a Prague dispatch. It said that 250,000 small farms held by Germans in Sweden principally will be confiscated by the state.

YUGOSLAV PAPER ACCUSES ALLIES OF PACT VIOLATION

Move Excluding People's Corps From Withdrawal Zone Is Sore Point of Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 24.—A Yugoslav newspaper has accused the Allies of violating certain principles of the agreement they concluded with Premier Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, the Yugoslav Radio revealed today.

The paper said that in the area from which the Yugoslav forces were withdrawn the Allies have forbidden the operation of the People's Corps and, without Yugoslav consent, have restored the former Italian authorities. "This," the paper asserted, "endangers the interests of the Slovene population."

It is recalled that any agreement with Tito asserted that use will be made of any Yugoslav civil administration which, in the opinion of the Supreme Allied authorities, were working satisfactorily. But, the Allied Military Government was also empowered to change the civil administration at its own discretion.

It was also reported that Tito today announced that a Yugoslav Military Administration has been set up east of the demarcation line through the Italian province of Venezia Guilia. In a recently signed agreement with Tito, the western part of the province, including Trieste, comes under the Allies, and the eastern part under the Yugoslav Government. The commandant of the Yugoslav zone will be the commander of the 1st Army.

Civil Police Organs Disbanded

Special

LISBON, June 24.—Proclamation notices were posted all over Trieste today announcing that the Allied Military Government has disbanded all civilian police organizations in the city, both Italian and Slovene, according to a Trieste dispatch. The announcement was reportedly received without any incident.

The civilian policing of the city, the report said, is now being undertaken by the Allied Military Government (British, New Zealand and American) until an entirely new police force has been enlisted and trained.

It was disclosed today, also, without explanation that a well-known Italian Methodist preacher who was to have addressed the Allied army and navy men today was arrested late last night.

BRADLEY BACK IN EUROPE

To Assure Command of All American Troops

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—General Omar Bradley has returned to the European theater of operations and assumed temporary command of all the American troops in the theater, according to the report issued from the Supreme Allied Headquarters in Paris. Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers, Commander of the 6th army group, left by plane for the United States.

In addition to serving temporarily in General Dwight Eisenhower's place, General Bradly resumes command of the 12th army group together with the 6th army group, thus taking over the threeway job held by General Devers while Bradley and Eisenhower were away.

Flying back to the United States with General Devers, the report added, were Lieutenant General Joseph T. MacNarney, Lieutenant General William H. Simpson and 62 other veterans of the Mediterranean and European theaters.

FRASER SEES HARD WORK

Tells Men of Fleet Tough Fighting Before Them

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet, addressing the men of the fleet's destroyers at an Australian port recently emphasized that there is "hard work and hard fighting before us," according to a Sidney dispatch.

"Everyone always says to me 'When will it be over?'" he said. "I always say it depends how hard you work and how hard we fight. Provided we can keep up pressure and get the Japanese down, we will get it over much quicker."

Fraser then expressed a broad hint that the people "at home" may be forgetting the war amidst the "turmoil of the elections." "With the turmoil of the elections at home," he declared, "I hope that the people will not forget we are trying to fight a war out here. I know that the Government gives the orders, but in the long run it's the people at home and in the dominions whose support we require.

"Anyone whether at home or here who in any way hampers the fighting and work of the fleet will be means of causing more suffering and more casualties," he stressed. "I hope when you write home you will make sure that the people in your hometown know we are trying to finish off the war and must be supported in every way."

Ushijima, Other Units Win Supreme Honor For Gallant Defense Action in Okinawas

The issuance of a citation to the Ushijima Unit under the command of Lieutenant General Mitsufu Ushijima and other Units attached thereto by the Supreme Commander in the Southwestern Area on June 19, in recognition of their meritorious achievements in defending the Okinawa Islands for the past three months against a numerically superior enemy force since the enemy landing on the islands on March 25, has been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Monday.

The announcement of the War Ministry follows:

The Ushijima Unit and other Units attached thereto, manifesting superb fighting spirit and superior fighting technique, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy forces, since their invasion of the Okinawa area on March 25 of this year, thus demonstrating the sterling quality of Japanese fighting men, had been previously granted a citation, and the fact has now been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

CITATION

The Ushijima Unit and other Units attached thereto.

The above under the command of Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima has maintained a heroic stand on an isolated island in defiance of intense enemy fire for the last three months since the enemy effected a landing on the island, thus demonstrating the true mettle of Japanese fighting men. Furthermore, the Units exacted heavy losses from the enemy by encountering the invaders at various places. Not only have they manifested the superb might of the Japanese Forces but they have facilitated operations by Japanese Air Units, by hampering the moves of the enemy surfacecraft.

The outstanding services rendered by the Ushijima Unit and others must be ascribed to the solid cooperation among the men under the leadership of their commander and to their strenuous daily training. Their unflinching fighting spirit and gallant action are a model to the entire rank and file. Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted.

June 16, 1945,
The Supreme Commander
in the Southwestern
Area.

POLAND MADE MEMBER OF WORLD ORGANIZATION

'Big 4' Agree to Initiate Regime As 51st Ally; Mikolajczyk May Sign Charter

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 24.—The four sponsoring Powers of the World Security Conference in San Francisco agreed to make Poland the 51st initial member of the new world organization as soon as Poland has fulfilled certain conditions, according to a report from that city. These conditions included, firstly, the formation of a Polish Government according to the Yalta formula and secondly, the recognition of the new Government by the United States, Russia and Britain.

Following the announcement, Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, welcomed the formation of the new Government which will get a chance to sign the United Nations Charter, which has been adopted by the Steering Committee. Another San Francisco report said that Stanislav Mikolajckyk, former Premier of the London Polish Government, may fly to San Francisco to sign the charter on behalf of the new Government.

A Washington dispatch said that the British and American Governments will recognize the Polish Government after it announces the holding of a free election in the country by universal suffrage.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Information of the Polish regime in London commented today on the formation of the new provisional government of Poland in Moscow, according to a London report.

He said that at least three-fourths of the positions would remain in the hands of what he described as "Communistic Lublin Committee." He declared that under these circumstances, no formal guarantees could secure a free election in Poland. He added that an action has been taken along the road leading to the complete liquidation of independent Poland.

Poland to Participate

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—The last-minute settlement of the Polish dispute by the Polish leaders in Moscow has enabled Poland to participate in the new International Security Organization as a foundation member, a San Francisco dispatch said today. It is learned that a place will be kept for Poland when the United Nations Charter is formally signed on Tuesday.

The suggestion that the place should be reserved for Poland was made by four conference Presidents namely, Lord Halifax of Britain, Edward Stettinius of the United States, Ambassador Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union and Ambassador Wellington Koo of Chungking, and was accepted with acclamation by the committee, the report said.

200 DELEGATES TO SIGN WORLD CHARTER AT S.F.

Will Be Wired to All Allied Members for Ratification; Truman Closing Meeting

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The World Charter, which aims to bind together forever the 50 nations which have been participating in the San Francisco Conference for nine weeks from April 25, was completed today. According to a San Francisco dispatch, the Charter, which is a gigantic affair running into 100,000 words, will be formally adopted by the San Francisco Conference on June 25 and wired to the capitals of all the countries in the world for ratification.

On June 26, about 200 representatives will attach their signatures to the Charter. In the afternoon, President Harry Truman will deliver a congratulatory address and declare the closing of the San Francisco Conference. Considerable doubt is being expressed among all as to how useful the new international organ will prove in future.

According to one of the delegates the new organ differs from the old League of Nations and 'is an organ that has teeth and can reply with force'. The conclusion of the conference is being celebrated wildly. As soon as the President's closing address is delivered on June 26, every church in San Francisco will ring its bells and all religious bodies, regardless of sect, will hold services in the churches to offer thanks on the closing of the conference. They are planning to offer joint prayers for the speedy ratification of the Charter.

Meeting in August

Special

LISBON, June 23.—The next United Nations Security Conference will take place in London in August according to present intentions, it was learned on good authority today by a special Reuter correspondent in San Francisco. He said that the conference will be the first full-dress meeting of the preparatory commission of the International Security Organization which will formally come into being at the brief meeting next Wednesday.

It is learned that the preparatory commission on which 50 nations and perhaps Poland will be represented will deal with the practical problem of bringing into formal existence the new International Security Organization, arranging the time and place of the first meeting, planning its finances and gathering together the nucleus of its permanent secretariat. The organization will come into being soon as it is ratified by the "Big Five" and by 23 other United Nations. It is believed possible that this process may be completed before the end of 1945, the report added.

Truman Leaving for S.F.

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—President Harry Truman who is now in Olympia, Washington, is scheduled to leave for San Francisco on June 25 to address the closing plenary session of the San Francisco Conference on the following day, according to an Olympia dispatch.

JAPANESE FRUSTRATING ENEMY OFF BALIK PAPAN

Furious Gunfire Drives Off Enemy Minesweepers—Invaders Intensify Attacks

By M. Murakawa and Y. Yoshida
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 25.—By concentrating artillery fire against enemy minesweepers which had approached the waters off Balik Papan since June 15, undoubtedly in an attempt to effect a landing, the Japanese Garrison has been frustrating the enemy maneuvers.

The enemy ship guns roared with invigorated fury on June 20, concentrating their fire against the Japanese anti-aircraft positions, and under cover of bombardment, some enemy minesweepers approached the Balik Papan Bay coast and were about to start to sweep the sea. However, intensely attacked by Japanese fire and with one of the vessels heavily damaged, all the others retreated far into the offing.

Again, on the morning of the following day, three minesweepers escorted by two heavy cruisers and with air support approached the coast. However, attacked by concentric Japanese fire, they fled, without carrying out their task. In spite of the fact that the enemy has attempted to sweep the sea area for the last seven days under cover of air bombing, his scheme has been frustrated. No transports have yet appeared.

Irritated over the constant frustration of his scheme, the enemy has intensified his bombing and bombardment against the Japanese artillery positions. As a result, exchange of artillery fire has become fierce and devastating. Nothing daunted the Japanese officers and men are battling with a burning fighting spirit.

20 Warships Approach Coast
By M. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 25.—Revealing their scheme to effect a landing on Balik Papan, the enemy force which had previously landed on Tarakan Island with the aim of invading the oilfields of Borneo, had started bombing Balik Papan with some 100 large aircraft since June 12. At the same time, a group of some 20 warships approached the coast of Borneo at noon on June 15, and opened shipgun fire against Sambodja south of Balik Papan, sometime around 2:15 p.m. the same day and on the following day began to sweep the sea.

At present, the enemy surface craft activities are sporadic, merely bombarding the Japanese positions on the shoreline and fuel dumps during daylight in response to Japanese air attacks in several waves. At night the enemy surface craft are wont to retreat far in the offing in fear of attacks by the Japanese Special Attack Corps. Following the sinking of one minesweeper on June 16, which approached the shore, by the Japanese and the damaging of another on June 20, the enemy surface craft have become extremely careful in approaching the shoreline.

The enemy air force, in the meantime, has been putting on invigorated action by attacking the Japanese airfield, their positions along the coast and anti-aircraft positions, with some 100 planes.

Now that the enemy landing has become inevitable, the Japanese Forces there are fully prepared for all eventualities, by storing foodstuffs, consolidating the defense structure and evacuating the native inhabitants. The Japanese residents are reported to be firmly resolved to take up arms side by side with the combat forces should the enemy ever effect a landing. The Supreme Commander, is personally commanding operations on the foremost front in the face of constant enemy air activities.

British Reveal Losses

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—The British Admiralty yesterday announced that out of the total of 1,533 minesweepers the British Navy lost 263 and 74 were seriously damaged since the beginning of the war.

7 More B-29's Drop Mines

About seven B-29 bombers based in the Marianas dropped mines in the waters in the vicinity of Niigata shortly after midnight on Saturday. One B-24 bomber flew over the area off the Boso Peninsula and Oshima Island at 10:50 p.m. the same day while another B-24 appeared over the area off Katsuura, Chiba Prefecture, at 12:40 a.m. the next day.

Her Majesty Observes 61st Birthday Monday; Princes Offer Greetings

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager on Monday celebrated the 61st anniversary of Her birthday. Her Imperial Majesty received words of felicitations from Masao Oya, Lord Steward, and other officials close to Her Imperial Majesty during the morning. In the afternoon, Her Imperial Majesty received in audience the Princes and Princesses of the Blood now in Tokyo at the Akasaka Detached Palace. Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Hisanori Fujita, and other high officals also offered their congratulations to Her Imperial Majesty.

JAPANESE UNITS SMASH ENEMY PLANS IN HONAN

Sudden Offensive in First War Zone Throw Chungking Forces Into Confusion

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Imperial Japanese Forces in the Honan area that suddenly moved out to hammer the Chungking forces in the First War Zone on May 13 have attained their operational objective. As a result, the enemy forces, which were preparing for a general counteroffensive, have been thrown into utter confusion. The Japanese are now firmly holding strategic points along the bank of the Yellow River and on the line connecting Lingpao, Lushih and Sian.

Fearing a further Japanese southward advance, the Chungking Army concentrated nine divisions of three army corps of the reserve strength east of Honan and in the rear in an attempt to check the Japanese onslaught.

In a forestalling operation aimed at crushing the main strength of the Chungking Seventh War Zone Army under the command of General Yu Han-mou, which of late has been carrying out furtive operations in conjunction with the American scheme to approach the China Continent, the Japanese Forces in South China started a new offensive early in June.

Contacting the enemy units in the southern part of Kiangsi Province and in the Sannan area, the Japanese encircled General Yu's army which sustained tremendous losses.

Continuing their vigorous attack in pursuit of the fleeing enemy troops east of the Sannan and Anyen areas, the Japanese Forces are now endeavoring to achieve further battle results.

U.S. LOSSES REVEALED

Personnel Changes in Pacific Command Also Made Public

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The U.S. Army and Navy announced that since the start of the Okinawa operations up to June 19 losses of the American ground forces reached a total of 36,580 men, according to a Washington report, thus revealing part of their losses.

According to a Guam dispatch, the following personnel shifts were announced yesterday by the U.S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters:

Rear Admiral Leroy Hunt was appointed to the command of the Second Marine Corps Division and Rear Admiral Lewis Woods was made commander of the Army Air Force Tactical Headquarters at an Okinawa base and concurrently commander of the Second Marine Corps Air Force.

The U.S. Army announced today that Rear Admiral Willis H. Hale, deputy commander of the Army Air Force in the Pacific Area would return to the United States about July 1 to take up the post of commander of the 4th Army Air Force having headquarters in San Francisco, according to a Washington report.

The same announcement stated that Edward M. Morris at present in deputy command of the 4th Army Air Force was expected to take up his duties as commander of a detached force.

Value of Okinawa Stressed

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—The strategic value of the main Okinawa island was explained in an official paper issued by Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, today, according to a Guam dispatch.

The four points presented in the paper are as follows: Firstly, the main Okinawa island will provide the United States with bases for bombers and fighter aircraft to be used to support an invasion of either China or Japan. Secondly, the island may be used as an anchorage for the Navy. Thirdly, it will become an advance supply base. Fourthly, it is important as a base for supporting the war on communication the chief weapons of which are large-scale bombing and air and sea blockade.

NIPPON FORCES CARRY OUT FINAL ATTACK ON OKINAWA

Gallant Fighting Still Raging Against Invaders, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

The war situation in the southern sector of Shimajiri on the main Okinawa Island after mid-June when the Imperial Japanese Forces commanded by Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima and Navy Units led by Rear Admiral Minoru Ota launched their final offensive against the invasion forces has been clarified in the Imperial Headquarters communique issued at 2:30 p.m on Monday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
2:30 p.m. June 25

"1—The war situation in the area south of Shimajiri on the main Okinawa Island after the middle of June follows:

(a) Our Forces after adjusting their firing line at Koroku and the area south of Shimajiri have been valiantly fighting more than seven enemy divisions backed by numerically superior air and sea units, inflicting tremendous losses but on and around June 16 they were forced to allow the enemy to infiltrate gradually through our main positions.

(b) After supporting the deployment of our main strength to the southern sector of Shimajiri, all of the men of the Navy Forces in the Koroku area commanded by Rear Admiral Minoru Ota carried out their final shock attack on June 13.

(c) With all his strength Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima, the Supreme Commander in the Okinawa area on June 20 launched the final offensive against the main enemy forces.

(d) Since then a part of our officers and men are fighting valiantly to defend the strongholds in the southern area of Shimajiri but the situation in detail has not fully been known on and after June 22.

"2—Taking an opportune moment, Our Air Forces are continually attacking the enemy warcraft around the said island as well as the air bases and are cooperating in the ground battle.

"3. Losses inflicted upon the enemy since the commencement of the operations were about 80,000 killed or wounded on the island and about 600 enemy warships sunk or damaged in and around the Okinawas.

"4. Our officials and civilians on the battlefield in the Okinawa area with Governor Akira Shimada at their head united as one body with the Army have been bravely fighting for the defense of the Imperial land since the enemy landing."

Air Assaults Continuing

Imperial Japanese Forces on the main Okinawa island are continuing their gallant fight and have inflicted heavy casualties on the Americans aggregating 80,000 killed or wounded. After adjusting their lines on and after the middle of June, the Japanese fiercely counterattacked the numerically superior invasion forces numbering about seven divisions which, backed by sea and air units, have been infiltrating inch by inch into the Japanese positions.

On the Koroku front, the Japanese Navy Units commanded by Rear Admiral Minoru Ota on June 13 launched an all-out counterattack against the invaders after fully supporting the deployment drive of the main body of comrade forces to the sector south of Shimajiri.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Garrison Forces under the command of Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima made a general counteroffensive against the major enemy forces on the southern front on June 20.

Following the general assault of these forces, a part of the Japanese troops, holding vital positions in the Shimajiri area, continued to [illegible] in bitter fighting.

Despite the fact that the war situation on the main Okinawa island is developing unfavorably, Units of the Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces are daily attacking the enemy warcraft and air bases in the Okinawas.

Ever since the start of the enemy landing operations in the Southwestern Islands area at the latter part of March, all the civilians led by Governor Shimada of Okinawa have been making great efforts in cooperation with the Army and Navy for the defense of the Imperial land.

BRITISH ELECTION FIGHT IS NOW IN FINAL PHASE

Candidates Names Announced On June 25; Churchill May Not Have Clear Field

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 24.—Britain's election candidates spent a busy week-end working up their campaigns in preparation for the next phase in the general election—nomination day is tomorrow when the candidates' names will be officially announced, according to a London dispatch.

The Labor Party with over 600 candidates will have the largest number of individual party candidates, the report said. The Conservatives will have about 555, the Liberals just over 300 and the Liberal Nationals 50.

Prime Minister Churchill's supporters, however, are expected to number 623 because the Conservatives will be supported by the Liberal Nationals, non-party Nationals like Sir James Grigg, War Minister, and Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Independents.

The number of seats in the new Parliament will be 640.

The Commonwealth Party (Socialist) will have about 25 candidates and the Communists 21, the report added.

Reuter declared that few candidates are unopposed and even Churchill may not have a clear field despite the fact that the main parties are not contesting his seat. There is a possibility of a soldier in the Near East opposing him.

Favor Laborites for Election

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—The civilian population in Britain favors the Laborites regarding the coming general election, according to a poll taken by the Center of Public Opinion, the News Chronicle reports on June 18, says a London report.

The question asked by the Center of Public Opinion was, "If the election is held tomorrow who would you vote for?" and the answers were in percentages as follows: 45 Labor, 32 Conservative, 15 Liberal, 4 National, 2 Communist, 1 Commonwealth, and 1 National Liberal. Most of these percentages refer only to the civilian population. The services are not included.

The Daily Express also reported on the same day that a similar poll taken on the question "Who would you like as Prime Minister after the election?" revealed that the present Prime Minister, Churchill, won first place with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and Labor leader Clement Attlee second and third respectively.

Campaign in Final Stage

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—With the British general election campaign storming into its final stages, all the parties are training their oratorical guns at their opponents and hanging out the most "dirty wash" in England's parliamentary history, according to a London report to the Basler Nachrichten.

The report said that the election campaign increases daily in violence and stormy election meetings are being held everywhere every evening. Tory and Laborite candidates are competing in making the opponents as black as possible and the whole election campaign is being run on negative lines.

Most observers stress, the report added, that never in England's long parliamentary history have so many negative arguments been made nor so much dirty wash hanged publicly. Newspapers are daily swamped with the passages of candidates' election speeches while the leaders of the various parties broadcast every evening.

U.S. Solons Visiting Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 24.—Six members of the United States Congress led by Representative Harry R. Sheppard, California Democrat who is Chairman of the Naval Sub-Committee of the House Appropriations Committee, arrived in Chungking at noon today according to an announcement made by Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters, says a Chungking report. The Congressmen were accompanied by a group of naval experts including captains of the Medical Corps and the Supply Corps. The purpose of their visit was not disclosed.

U.S. Forces Increased

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The U.S. Military authorities have increased the army personnel by 7,705,000 men of whom 2,231,000 are for the Army Aviation Department, while the other 5,474,000 men are for service in the land and supply units, according to a Washington report. The demobilization and re-mobilization of army servicemen will be continued into next year.

Spanish Government Categorically Denies Closure of Frontier

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 24.—The Spanish Government in an official communique today categorically denied that the Franco-Spanish frontier has been closed, according to a Madrid report. The note said that exports of food products to France have been financed by credits granted by the Spanish Government and these credits, it added, are now due and so the situation has been settled.

13 GOVERNORS DISCUSS SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN U.S.

Americans to Get Less Calories This Year. Says Agriculture Department

Special

LISBON, June 24.—Governors of 13 northeastern American states yesterday met in New York to discuss the food problems which the people of their states are grappling with, according to a New York dispatch.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York called the food problem "the most pressing one of the moment" and Governor Maurice J. Tobin of Massachusetts said the problem of food production was "assuming seriousness of that of production of tanks and planes early in the war."

The session of the Governors was called by Dewey and Governor Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut. The findings of the conference are expected to be forwarded to the state and federal authorities in an effort to improve allocation and distribution of foods.

American civilians will get less food and fewer calories in 1945 than they did in the years before the war, the Department of Agriculture announced yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch. It said that food consumption would be 5 to 7 per cent less than last year, and calories 5 to 10 per cent less, but added that there will be a "safe margin" above the minimum requirements. The reduction is due largely to the shortages of meat, fats and sugar.

While the Department was issuing this report, it was stated that the potato shortage in the United States would be severe in the next 10 days. The transportation and distribution problems created this situation, it was learned.

Representative Anderson of Minnesota, a member of the House Food Investigation Committee, declared that prospects for the corn crop are poor. He blamed the cold and wet weather.

The Republican Congressional Foodstuff Committee report released yesterday said that "a serious situation with reference to facts and oils is now facing the American people." The report quoted the Department of Agriculture as saying that there will be "no relief" from this situation until late spring or summer of 1946.

It added that the whole of Europe has a most critical shortage and the United States is expected to secure and deliver fats, oils and soap so badly needed to combat disease. American stocks have reached a low level in trying to meet these demands.

BARES ANTI-GERMANY STAND

Grew Says Reich Won't Be Allowed To Regain Economic Power

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—U.S. Under-secretary of State Joseph Clark Grew declared in the course of a talk on the immediate economic problems being faced by the United States at a meeting of an international affairs research organ today, that Germany would not be permitted to regain her economic power, according to a Washington dispatch.

Grew said that the United States is now the most powerful nation in the world. As in the case of arms, the United States possesses tremendous economic power and this matter must be considered carefully in connection with the control of occupied Germany.

"The Germans possess superior productive capacity," he added. "If they should be permitted to regain their economic power, the preservation of world peace would again become difficult. We must expand our material production power and supply the nations which have been laid waste by war in order enable them to stand again."

After World War I, he continued, the United States erected a high customs tariff barrier around herself and made large loans to foreign countries while demanding the payment of war costs at the same time. Such methods were not in line with the expansion of America's productive power. The extension for three years of the Reciprocal Commercial Pact and the establishment of the International Bank and the International Exchange Stabilization Fund, mark the right path which the United States should tread from now on.

UNIFIED POLICY BY 'BIG 3' SEEN LACKING IN GERMANY

London Circles Rap Mutual Ignorance of Conditions in Zones of Occupation

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 18.—Lamenting the contradictory reports rampant about conditions in conquered Germany, London observers said that before the Allied Control Commission could proceed with their work, the members must know what was going on in the different zones of occupation, according to a London report. These observers said in essence:

In administration, there are no secrets between the Americans and the British. Both are still operating under the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force, in which British and United States officers are intermixed.

The Supreme Headquarters informed Russia of its policies and practices, but there the exchange of information stopped. The Russians have drawn a cloak of secrecy around their zone in Eastern Germany. The longer this secrecy continues, the more alarming reports come out. Last week, U.S. Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Republican of Maine, speaking from London after a tour of Western Europe, said that Germany's professional and bourgeois crust was being liquidated in the Russian zone.

Poles, Germans Moved

In addition to the movement of Poles westward into Germany, which was sanctioned by the western Allies, large numbers of Germans are being driven eastward to Russia. A Lublin Radio broadcast said that 7,500,000 Poles were being moved into "Poland's area of the former Eastern Germany."

The Big Three are playing a waiting game, watching each other's tactics and mistakes. Regardless of the truth or falsity of these reports, Russia undoubtedly has problems in Germany, about which she is going with the single-mindedness of a housewife preparing for guests.

Russian radio and press reports were telling stories of the tranquility and machine-like precision in Russian-occupied Germany—of more food, of mutual tolerance, if not outright friendship, between the conquerors and the conquered. Then there was a change in tone. A Berlin broadcast warned that "continued" attacks on Red Army troops would bring stiff reprisals. Ardent Nazis sometimes popped up in high places. The black, white and red flag which German civilians were allowed to fly in Russian-occupied Germany was that of old Imperial Germany, not of the Weimar Republic.

These may have been mistakes.

Administration Unstable

The Russians do not monopolize the trouble. In the British and United States zones, policies differ from district to district, and in some areas under military government, teams change almost as often as weather. Harsh observance of the non-fraternization rule is robbing Anglo-American forces of the co-operation of sincere anti-Nazis, while the necessity of employing existing staffs for administration is keeping many Nazis in power.

Many of the flaws cannot be corrected, unless a common policy is adopted by the Control Commission. Meanwhile, mistakes in the first phase, of military government, are bound to effect the next phase, commission government. Presumably the first item of business for the Control Commission will be to devise basic rules for its own operation, including the choice of headquarters if ruined Berlin proves unsuitable.

The Commission's function is to coordinate the individual policies of the occupying Powers in these and other matters. But however practical minded the Commission members may be, it will be difficult to coordinate these policies until they have been mutually disclosed.

SHAEF FACES DISSOLUTION

Allied Control Council Must Tackle Difficult Conditions

Domei

ZURICH, June 22.—The Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF) as a united military command is on the threshold of dissolution and its civil affairs and military government branch is preparing to be handed over to the Allied Control Council for Germany, Lieutenant General Arthur Grasset, Chief of Staff of this branch, disclosed this afternoon, according to a Paris dispatch.

It is learned that the transfer will probably not be completed until General Eisenhower returns from the United States, but steps are already under way.

The Allied Control Council which soon start rehabilitation work in Berlin will face the problem of grappling with the present emergency conditions in Germany as regards food, fuel and shelter and planning of any future reconstruction, Grasset added. Germans in some areas are only given 850 calories a day owing to transport difficulties, he said adding, "We just cannot let the Germans drop dead."

While no food had yet come across the demarcation line from the Soviet zone he felt that the first regular measures of the Allied Control Council would go far toward solving Germany's fundamental problems as a whole instead of in sections.

Evacuees at Kita-Karuizawa Wield Hoes To Increase Wartime Farm Production

In the verdant valley of Kita-Karuizawa, a few miles north of Karuizawa on the Kusatsu Electric Line, evacuees from Tokyo are wielding hoe and spade, cultivating the land. In this valley at the base of Mt. Asama are 202 summer houses, 80 of which are already occupied by Tokyo citizens who were burned out of their homes.

Kita-Karuizawa, known as College Village, was established as a summer resort by the late President Itaru Matsumuro of Hosei University 25 years ago. Lots were sold to educated people who built summer houses, hence the title of this resort. There are still 103 vacant houses there awaiting occupants.

Masao Yonekawa, Russian literature authority, Dr. Toyoichiro Nogami, and other men of letters, totalling 60 in all, General Jiro Minami, and other such notables have evacuated to this resort recently. The evacuees from the burnt-out areas, took up their hoes the very morning after their arrival, working hard even before the arrival of their baggage. Thus are these consumers trying to contribute even a little bit toward production.

At the residence of Yuko Tanakamaru of the Nichiro Fisheries concern, his wife Ayako and daughter Kyoko have commenced clearing up and tilling the land. Already they have cultivated 500 tsubo of land and are growing radishes, potatoes, greens and other vegetables. Mr. Yonekawa, admirer of the firm Soviet farming spirit, is putting into practice the spirit of the book 'Virgin Soil' which he translated, by plowing 2,000 tsubo of land. His wife is busy weeding. In the backyard is a pile of fertilizer reaching almost to the eaves of the house. A mountain goat which he bought off a farmer, now gives two and a half quarts of milk a day. Since March, Mrs. Nogami, acting as president of the local neighborhood association, has held meetings especially for evacuees. Following the proposal of Mr. Yonekawa at the meeting on June 5, the evacuees are undertaking to cultivate jointly 3,000 tsubo of land and have already planted squash, onions and soya beans. From the autumn wheat will be grown in order to attain full self-sufficiency. It is no easy task for these evacuees, unused to the tilling of the soil as they are, to cultivate the land.

FULL FREEDOM DEMANDED BY LEADERS WITHIN INDIA

Nehru Urges People Not to Allow Hardships to Shake Independence Aspiration

By Arrangement With Asahi

SAIGON, June 23.—India's political leaders are determined to acquire perfect independence for their country, in opposition to the lukewarm plan proposed by Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India relative to changes in the country's governmental structure.

Britain, it is believed, has been obliged to make the foregoing proposal in view of the attitude of the Soviet Union at the San Francisco Conference, America's advance into India and the necessity to mobilize Indians in her war against Japan.

The Wavell plan only provides for reorganization of the Viceroy's Council by increasing its members, and for transferring to the Council a portion of the responsibility for India's diplomacy, but contains no provision for India's independence as plainly pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi in his telegraphic message of June 16 to Wavell. But for the increased representation in the Viceroy's Council, this plan shows no improvement at all in comparison with that of Sir Stafford Cripps, formerly Britain's Minister of Aircraft Production. The Viceroy's governmental power over India would remain intact.

Dr. S. P. Mukherjee, Mahasabha Party Head, offended by Wavell's failure to invite him to the Simla Conference to be held on June 25, has bitterly denounced the Wavell plan, as follows:

"How absurd it is that a political party representing the will of the Hindus is not invited to attend the conference. We are absolutely against any plan to victimize the spirit of the Hindus in favor of the Mohammedans."

The Mahasabha Party is expected to formally decide its attitude toward the Wavell plan when it meets on June 23. The Union of Mohammedans in the country will decide its attitude by the end of this month, while the Union Party will announce its attitude on June 23. In the meantime, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the Indian National Congress, and other leaders of the National Congress will study the Wavell plan when they meet today. Thus, the political circles of India are showing great activity relative to the Wavell plan for India's government.

It is significant in this connection that Nehru, immediately after his release, issued a statement strongly demanding India's independence, as follows:

"We, the Indian people, have had to go through many difficulties and hardships. But we must not allow our aspiration for independence to be shaken in any way because by difficulties or hardships."

The Indian papers are also openly denouncing the Wavell plan, saying "The Wavell plan is far out of the way to India's autonomy. It is a retrogression to Cripps' plan." With Wavell's plan as a turning point, the independence movement of the Indian people is expected to grow more vehement.

BIG SPIRITUAL BLOW SEEN IN MOUNTING U.S. LOSSES

1,249,246 Casualties, Including 232,147 Dead, by June 15; Increasing Rapidly

The United States is now suffering from ever increasing casualties in the present war. According to an announcement made public by the American authorities, since the opening of the Tunis campaign in January, 1933, 232,147 men of the United States forces had been killed up to June 1 this year, to which must be added the wounded, sick and missing totalling 1,017,099 on June 15.

According to an American announcement made on June 15 last year, when the landing on Biak island had just been made and the second front in Europe opened, the American war dead numbered only 31,000 and total casualties, including the wounded, sick and missing, 108,000. But with the landing on Guam on July 21, on Tenian on July 23 and on Leyte on October 20, last year, the casualties rose sharply. According to an American announcement made on January 7 this year, just before the landing on Luzon on January 9, the American war dead rose to 111,000. Thus in six months, the American casualties increased about three times.

Then with the great bleeding suffered since their landing on Luzon, the Americans incurred increasingly heavy casualties, the total rising to 722,000 according to their own announcement made on February 21, just after the beginning of the landing operation on Yiojima on February 16. The figure then jumped up rapidly with the bleeding caused on Yiojima and also on Okinawa. It rose to 873,000 on March 31, 899,000 on April 13, 972,654 on May 11, and 1,003,472 on June 1. Thus as the Americans approach our mainland, their casualties are mounting up with increasing rapidity, as revealed by their own figures.

Human losses are greatly feared by the enemy. The spiritual blow he has received from the human losses in the Yiojima and Okinawa operations is extremely great. In war, when one side is in difficulty, the other is suffering like likewise in difficulty. In the present decisive war, every one of us must become a member of the Special Attack Corps to inflict greater bleeding on the enemy and thus to smash their fighting spirit.

NEW FOOD LAW IN FRANCE

Step Taken to Combat Black Market Operation, Pineau Bares

Special

LISBON, June 21.—Fresh regulations were announced today by the new Food Minister Christian Pineau to fight the black market, according to a Paris dispatch. They followed the arrest last night of four people on charges of taking part in the black market.

According to the new rules, the report said, a Frenchman can only have one dish at the same meal of either meat, eggs or fish and except in the canteen meat and ham dishes can only be served on Sundays and fete days at midday. Ration tickets must be presented for all commodities on the ration list. Oysters, poultry, rabbit and other "luxuries" cannot be served in any Paris restaurant.

OPA'S Powers Unchanged

Special

LISBON, June 23.—The House of Representatives reversed yesterday its decision of the day before to strip the Office of Price Administration of all controls over food except rationing, according to a Washington dispatch. The House voted 198 to 178 to leave the OPA Administrator, Chester Bowles' authority to fix and enforce food prices.

DOWNFALL OF GERMANY IS BLAMED ON DISUNITY

Goebbels Shared Fate of Hitler; Other Leaders Tried To Save Selves

"Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Foreign Minister of Germany, was arrested by Soviet soldiers at a hotel in Hamburg. He was German Ambassador to London before the war, where he incurred the displeasure of the British Government for the National Socialist salute with which he is said to have greeted King George VI, as he presented his ambassadorial credentials. Scoffing at that sort of thing, he returned to Berlin to become Foreign Minister. Where there was National Socialist diplomacy at work, there was Joachim von Ribbentrop. With his arrest, however, the fate of all big National Socialist figures has become clear." Thus writes Seigo Nakamura, a member of the editorial staff of the Asahi Shimbun. He continues:

Just before the opening of hostilities, Rudolf Hess, Deputy Fuehrer, made an enigmatic flight to England in his private plane. He did not and could not return to Germany during the war. Hermann Goering, who was to succeed Adolf Hitler when he was gone, and who was father of the German air force, disappeared when the situation became critical for Germany, but he was arrested by the Americans near Innsbruck. He is said to have had his wife and children with him, when he was put under arrest.

Heinrich Himmler, who controlled the German police force, took potassium cyanide, when he was accosted by British pickets near the Danish frontier.

Joseph Goebbels was the only National Socialist leader, who held out to the last and shared the same fate as Adolf Hitler.

The incomprehensible happened in Germany. Whatever the situation, National Socialist leaders ought to have remained with Adolf Hitler, according to our conception, ready to share his fate. Instead, they apparently sought to spare their own lives, when the German situation was becoming critical. Many factors combined to bring about the downfall of Germany, but the disintegration in the National Socialist camp itself may yet be found to have been the largest factor.

Vulnerable Point Exposed

If the war situation was hopeless, self-preservation, may have been the first principle, according to the western conception, but this exposed a vulnerable point to the enemy, who may now be gloating over his success not only in dividing the National Socialist camp but in alienating the German people and army from the regime. It is only reasonable to assume that Adolf Hitler was anxious about the widening rift in the national lineup. This reminds us of what Adolf Hitler told the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin. He had, he said, a profound admiration for the national polity and the fighting forces of Japan.

In little more than ten years, Adolf Hitler expanded the German army from a hundred thousand to ten million. In building up an army of this size, he had to rely upon the military elements of old Prussia, for the younger generation brought up according to the strict National Socialist creed did not have sufficient numbers for the purpose. In these circumstances, he had to take tares as well as the wheat, but here lay a fatal weakness in the German defense structure.

The same thing may be said of the National Socialist Party itself, which contained elements who were not entirely trustworthy. There was a natural limit to what could be accomplished in a decade, which was infinitesimal in duration by the side of the eternal stream of German history. Adolf Hitler, it may be presumed, could not shake off the spirit of gloom which was settling upon him. In contrast with the German situation, he clearly saw where lay the strength of the Japanese national polity and fighting forces.

In the daring exploits of the Japanese Special Attack Corps, a German correspondent in Tokyo could see no more than the activities of "suicide" parties. In this respect, the understanding of the German masses was probably little better. The spirit of the Special Attack Corps, however, is in the Japanese blood, and without a firm grasp of this vital point, the Special Attack Corps cannot be understood in their full significance. Adolf Hitler undoubtedly wanted to fight after the Japanese manner, but the situation in Germany did not allow him a chance—for there was in Germany nothing comparable to the Japanese national polity.

German Progress Fitful

German thought, as observers conversant with German affairs state, is discursive and critical. The Germans build up only to destroy, and the history of Germany is that of construction followed by destruction. Adolf Hitler was well aware of the relentless wheel of history; he, therefore, wanted to realize what he had in mind while he was there. He had no confidence in Germany after his death, so he was naturally anxious for quick achievement.

The plain fact is that Japan is not Germany, and Germany not Japan.—"We must not compare Japan to Germany," said Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki at a recent press conference. "The death of German generals has been comparatively rare for a war of this size, but Japanese officers and men never think of life. The relations between the Japanese Government and people are equally different from those of National Socialist Germany."

The Prime Minister correctly diagnosed the causes of German defeat, although we are not blind to many strong qualities of the German mind and of the German defense services. The simple words he used were however, full of significance. There can be no alternative for the Japanese but to fight out the war. The German will to war began to decline after the Normandy battles, and the situation was aggravated by the setback in the Rundstedt offensive. With the confidence in Adolf Hitler shaken, Germany lost the rallying center. The case is different with Japan, where, under the Sovereign, the fighting services, the governing authorities, and the people form a seamless unity in the tremendous effort to fight out the war.

Syrians Make Attacks On French Garrisons Stationed at Frontier

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 24.—The Syrians have attacked all the French troops along the Syrian-Turkish frontier, the French Telegraph Service reported today. The garrison at one post is still encircled, but the garrisons at another two places have managed to beat off the Syrians. British forces tried to relieve the French garrisons. A report from Beirut said that the Lebanese Government today dismissed 40 French officials. Meanwhile, a British Government statement emphasized that the British do not intend to support the French in Syria and the Lebanon. British forces will only be used impartially, it was stressed.

PETAIN'S TRIAL POSTPONED

Paris Court to Try Laval in Absence On August 15

Special

LISBON, June 24.—High court circles announced in Paris today that the trial of Marshal Philippe Petain, former Vichy Chief of State, which was scheduled to start on July 9 has been postponed, a Reuter's dispatch from Paris said.

Meanwhile, ex-Premier Pierre Laval will be tried in his absence on August 15 and unless he can prove that he was held outside of France by force, he will definitely be condemned, the same source declared.

Trying French Inventor

Special

LISBON, June 24.—George Claude, 75-year-old famous French scientist and member of the French Academy, inventor of the neon light and, it is alleged, inventor of the "V-1" flying bomb is to be tried tomorrow on charges of collaboration, according to a Paris dispatch. He was arrested in Nancy in September, 1944.

It is learned that during the war he used his factories and his scientific knowledge for the German war effort. He is said to have sold the V-1 secret to the Germans.

He is accused of playing the leading role in the pro-German propaganda during the four-year work for the French "legion against Bolshevism," Vichy militia and the Waffen SS, the report added.

Transport Unit Formed

The Tokyo Volunteer Transport Unit was formed of all workers in the freight and shipping business by trucks by the Metropolitan Police on Monday for the transport of vital supplies in preparation of the mainland being made into a battleground.

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PARI EXHORTS ITALIANS

Premier Tells Them to Show Allies They Can Govern Themselves

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 24.—In a broadcast to the Italian people yesterday, newly appointed Prime Minister Saruccio Pari appealed to his people that they must win the hearts of the Allies by showing them that they could govern themselves and do hard work, according to a Rome report. "The Allies' trust in us," Pari said, "means bread, food and raw materials."

Pari told the people of north Italy from where he comes to have faith in the new Government which will do all it can to meet their needs. Actually, however, the new Government could do little as the north is under Allied military control.

Meanwhile, all the strikes in private business reported last week from northern Italy was still going on yesterday. New strikes were threatening and the political situation remained tense.

GIRL HEROES ARE HONORED

At the time of the raid on June 10 four students of an airplane factory at a certain school were made victims of the enemy attack while at their place of work. Two of them were instantly killed and the other two were severely injured.

Moved by the sacrificial spirit of the two who died, Chief Obata of the Kanto-Shinetsu District Munitions Supervisory Board held a ceremony to make awards to them on Saturday at 2 p.m. at the school factory while Munitions Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda also made obituary gifts to them. The two who were injured were also given presents of money in sympathy.

The day of the raid happened to be the second Sunday of the month, the regular off-day for the four students, Miss Hideko Kawashiro, Miss Keiko Hirano, Miss Misako Iijima and Miss Kiyoko Iyenaga but they felt that somehow they must make up for the work that was behind schedule and so on that morning they set off early for the factory.

A raid alarm sounded suddenly about 7.40 a.m. and five minutes later, giving them no time to take cover, four bombs fell close to them. Misses Kawashiro and Hirano were killed while the other two sustained severe injuries. When they were discovered they were still holding their work hammers tight in their clasp.

Koibuchi Decorated

Mankichi Koibuchi, Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Interpreter to the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture has been conferred by the Chinese National Government the Fifth Class Order of the Tungkuang in recognition of his contribution to the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and China.

He has been at Kanagawa Prefectural Office for 29 years in charge of foreign affairs, serving under 16 governors. He is the holder of many Japanese and foreign decorations and is well known among the foreign residents in Kanagawa Prefecture and elsewhere.

SMR to Give Soya Beans

Domei

HSINKING, June 25.—In order to mitigate the shortage of food supplies in Japan, the South Manchuria Railway Company has decided to request all adult travellers going to Japan by way of Chosen to carry two to five 'sho' of soy beans and children, one 'sho.' These beans are to be distributed free.

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THAILANDERS WILL FIGHT IF COUNTRY IS INVADED

Aphaiwong Says His People Will Defend Nation in Cooperation With Japanese

Domei

BANGKOK, June 23.—"If the enemy forces invade Thailand we shall attack and annihilate them in cooperation with the Japanese Forces," Prime Minister Khuang Aphaiwong of Thailand declared yesterday in an interview with Japanese newspapermen at his official residence, with the opening of the National Assembly only two days ahead.

The questions and answers between the Japanese reporters and the Prime Minister follow:

"What is the opinion of Your Excellency about the speech given by Japanese Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki at the 87th Extraordinary Session of the Diet?"

"Prime Minister Suzuki was quite right when he said that Japan would annihilate the enemy in the event of an invasion of Japan Proper. The mainland of Japan might be regarded as the proper place for the decisive battle between Japan and her enemy. From this point of view, I believe the proposed enemy landing operations will give the Japanese Forces an excellent chance to wipe him out."

"What does Your Excellency think about the effect on Thailand of the termination of the war in Europe, and what is Your Excellency's opinion concerning the recent war situation in Burma and the Pacific?"

"The termination of the war in Europe has so far affected Thailand in no respect whatsoever. The recent war situation in Burma, however, requires our keenest attention. We must greatly strengthen our defense."

"What are the points requiring Your Excellency's special attention in promoting the cooperation between Thailand and Japan relative to the present war situation."

"I think that I have been doing my very best to maintain close cooperation with your country. I am resolved to continue my best efforts as prescribed in the alliance between Japan and Thailand."

"What is Your Excellency's opinion about the defense of Thailand?"

"I regret to say that Thailand by herself cannot perfectly defend her own country. If the enemy invades the country, Thailand will fight in full collaboration with the powerful Japanese Forces here until she annihilates the enemy."

"What is Your Excellency's policy to stabilize the life of the Thailanders, and enhance their fighting morale?"

"Thailand at present is not greatly suffering from want of clothing, dwellings or food. The people, in keeping with the recent developments of the war situation are to a certain extent experiencing some inconveniences, but they are quite ready to face the hardships of war."

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, June 25

JAPANESE TECHNIQUE AND PRODUCTION

MAINICHI—The war has entered into the final stage of intercepting and attacking the enemy in our homeland. Throwing everything we have into this battle, we must obtain victory. It is quite natural that great hope should be attached to our science and technique, because the nation is confident that the rise of our science and technique will overcome with their quality the quantity of the enemy's material strength.

The fact that our science and technique have been living up to our expectations has been proved already by various new arms which have come into use one after another. However, further exertion in this direction is considered essential, for the new arms henceforth must be so superior as to surpass the old ones.

It should be added here that new arms must be made in sufficient quantities to gain great battle results. In considering the manufacture of new arms, therefore, in line with the future development of the fighting situation, the matter of volume becomes the first requisite. To accomplish this, it is essential that there should be sufficient sources of the supply of materials. And in the present stage of the war, self-supply and self-sufficiency of such materials is also vital.

In the past, there was no difficulty in introducing into our country the results of studies concerning the methods and suggestions pertaining to the researches of science and technique from foreign countries. Now, however, all the doors for such facilities abroad have been closed to this country. In conducting technical researches, there is at present no way but to depend on our own power. From the standpoint of our technical history, the scientific researches hitherto made by following the methods of Europe and America have now come upon a new stage. It means that a great revolution with a deep significance has come. True Japanese character has been and is being born to our scientific world by getting rid of foreign ideas.

Simultaneously, the production side must also be made thoroughly Japanese. The present method of production surpasses that of the enemy countries in many cases, but since we must produce arms superior to those turned out by the Americans and British, our technicians have a very great task ahead of them. If our technicians and scientists fail in this task, we shall have to allow the enemy to trample us underfoot.

Then, shall we be able to overcome the difficulties under the present condition? A great reform of this sort cannot be made easily. Our technical camps must make every exertion at this stage for establishment of a positive wartime technique. For this purpose, we propose the establishment of a planning commission embracing the technicians in the fields of research and production, an organ with which all the people must cooperate for the production of new arms and planes.

Encouragement of Production Warriors Is New Mission of Theatrical Troupes

The theater has witnessed revolutionary changes in step with the whirlwind trend of modern events. For dramatic troupes and actors have made a general exodus to the rural districts from whence, formed into travelling companies they set out to perform to audiences of industrial workers, no less enthusiastic and appreciative than the "beau monde" before whom they had previously performed, according to a well-known actor of the Kenshinza progressive stage, Kanemon Nakamura. He writes in the Tokyo Shimbun:

"The evacuation of theater groups was a matter for study in the various theatrical circles. In point of fact it was no easy question but with the dispersal to the rural districts of industry and the evacuation of the people to the country, and in the light that it is an urgent necessity to give spiritual comfort to those engaged in increased output of arms, it was only natural that the centers of theatrical culture should move to the rural districts.

"The Zenshin Theatrical Troupe members had evacuated their children a year ago to Shinshu, and because of its geographical advantage in going to Tokyo, the Kansai and other places in Japan, Nagano Prefecture was chosen as the headquarters of the troupe from whence we would set out to give itinerant performances.

"Thus we were divided into one large and one small travelling company, the former giving performances of first-class plays for the benefit of big factories and the general public while the latter gives performances of lighter plays for farmers and at small factories.

"In this way the members of the troupe became a bridge spanning the cultures in the metropolis and the rural districts, and, dedicating their services for increased output, began activities.

"In the past month under the patronage of the Board of Information, the Nippon Travelling Theatrical Company Association, and the Munitions Ministry and with the support of the various Service to the State Through Labor Federations, the troupe companies performed at factories and arsenals in the Tohoku, Tokai, Hokuriku and Shinetsu areas. With costumes in rucksacks and carrying wigs and other props, pushed and jammed in overcrowded trains, we set out 'on location.' Then when it is time to get ready for the show we have to straighten out the wigs gone awry and press out the wrinkles in our wardrobe. Sometimes, laden down with our own luggage, we help in loading baggage trains.

"Though there were ups and downs in our travels, we came across many encouraging experiences. One day at a certain inn, a young officer suddenly made an appearance. 'We are student Wild Eagles. As a parting gift, will you allow us to witness a performance of the Zenshin Troupe?' was his plea. Inspired by the fervor of the young officers, we turned the hangar of a certain air unit into a theater and on a stage improvised by the young men we performed as never before, to a capacity audience. We were under instructions to keep on with the show unless otherwise ordered no matter whether alert signals were sounded or whether enemy planes flew overhead, and so we continued to the end, forgetful of the raid alarm that sounded in the middle of the performance.

"This is what we heard from one factory group: 'Factory hands want some alleviation in their life. The time spent in attending a performance is amply paid back in the efficiency seen the next day. What work we are doing is not to be finished in a day or two. The more laborious our work becomes the greater is the need for some margin in our life. Up till now the big theatrical groups have all concentrated in the large cities and have rarely come to the country districts. This is a blessed chance for the country people now to have these dramatic troupes with us and you can be sure we are no end grateful.'

"And so it goes on. I could cite many more instances of the welcome and enthusiasm extended us. Restaurants, lecture halls, roofs of air raid shelters, hangars, gardens, as well as the theater, all are stages to us. Thus we set out to any part of the land, so far as travel is permitted, in order to give performances so that we may do our bit in encouraging those engaged in increased production.

"A world-wide revolutionary change in the theatrical world has come too. The day when theatrical engagements as a business undertaking to be performed for city people is going. One step has been taken now toward the goal, where, aiming at the entertainment of the general industrial class, the theater group is changing into a government organ and a representative industrial and agricultural theatrical organization.

STRONG MEASURES URGED TO MEET REVENUE LOSS

Air Raids, Less Internal Income Cause Deficit: Economies, Loans Discussed

Strong measures are now being urged to deal with the situation brought about by the decrease in national revenue due to enemy air raids. The increase in the number of firms and others who have suffered losses due to air raids and the drop in various internal revenues, in addition to the expected decrease in tobacco monopoly revenue, will inevitably affect the national revenue. National revenue for the current fiscal year is expected to be about ¥6,000,000,000 less than the estimated amount.

The first conceivable step to be taken for making good the expected decrease in national revenue is to economize the budget by formulating a working budget, as is being carried out every year. The economy in the General Account budget thus effected in 1942 amounted to ¥283,000,000, ¥215,000,000 in 1943 and ¥420,000,000 in 1944.

The General Account budget for the current fiscal year amounts to ¥28,900,000,000. In the light of the existing war situation, no economy can be expected in the Extraordinary Military Expenditures amounting to ¥85,000,000,000. The sum to be economized in the current General Account is presumed to be about the same amount as in the preceding year, or about ¥500,000,000 at best.

The question is how the Government can make good the drop in national revenue which will in all probability amount to about ¥6,000,000,000. The easiest way to cover the shortage would be by a loan issue.

The amount of loan to be issued for the current year is ¥11,200,000,000 for the General Account, ¥1,500,000,000 for the Special Account and ¥35,200,000,000 for the Extraordinary Military Account, or a total of ¥48,000,000,000. If the shortage in national revenue is to be covered by loan the amount of loan to be issued for the current fiscal year would reach the huge amount of ¥50,000,000,000.

The issue of a big loan would inevitably lead to a vicious currency inflation. As measures to cope with the present tendency for bond issues, such steps are being urged as the adjustment of prices of commodities raised by the Government and military quarters, and the securing of the necessaries of life and other materials for distribution among the people. With regard to savings, proper and powerful measures are urged from a new angle in order to absorb the people's purchasing power.

Announcing Winning Song

The Miyagi Prefecture Wakazakura Society which was formed in admiration of the Wild Eagles from this prefecture and with the purpose of training future Wild Eagles will announce on July 1 the prize-winning song of the Wakazakura for which they opened a contest. The song together with the song composed by Bansui Doi, venerated poets of Sendai in that prefecture will be sent to all the Special Attack Corps bases in the country.

EUGEN TERGAN
MARTHA TERGAN
geb. Fehlen
Vermaehlte.
Miyanoshita, 15,6,45.

REFORMING OF OFFICIALS IS EMPHASIZED BY YASUI

Kinki Regional Governor Says He Will See Laws Do Not Bar Dispatch of Business

One of the tasks before him is to have the officials behave in a way that will make the people come to have complete faith in them, says Eiji Yasui, Regional Governor-General in the Kinki district, in an interview in the Yomiuri-Hochi.

He says he will see that details of laws and regulations do not stand in the way of the dispatch of business in Government offices and other organs under his jurisdiction. He believes that the National Volunteer Corps, which has been brought into being, will fulfil the purpose for which it was created if the members are made afire with patriotism, a circumstance which will be a possibility only when the officials have disabused their minds of the idea of forcing their views upon them and of interfering in any other way with them.

Mr. Yasui says:

"I am conscious of the heaviness of the responsibility devolving upon Regional Governors-General. So I am bound to make the actual conditions in the region which is under my jurisdiction the basis of my policies.

"This does not mean that I may override the central Government. I must be of one mind with the central Government. Otherwise it is impossible to make the measures I adopt appropriate to the national situation that necessitated the creation of the system of Regional Governors-General. It is impossible to wait for instructions from the central Government before I take steps as Regional Governor-General simply for the reason that transportation and communications facilities are found inadequate for obvious reasons. This leads to a situation where officials like myself must provide themselves with a good knowledge of the intentions of the central Government and make them their guide in dealing with matters falling within their province, instead of referring to orders from the Government each time they act.

"I hear people often complain that many people wish to work but are prevented from doing so by things for which they are not to blame. This sounds that officials or Government offices are standing in the way of people getting jobs on which they may make themselves helpful to the State. I shall step in where people cannot get work because Government offices stand in their way and correct the situation. My wish is to create a condition under which all work for the State in a cheerful atmosphere.

"The secret of administering a region successfully is to win the confidence of the people. Officials cannot be too kind toward the people today. I have a mind to put the right sort of men at the head of prefectural governments, various public offices, and wards in the area under my jurisdiction and arrange for them to make a full display of their ability. It is my belief that by this means I can achieve the object of meeting the conditions of popular confidence in officials. The officials have got to reform. In the first place, they must try and get over the habit of regarding what they have got to do as finished with the issuance of instructions connected with it. They must see whether the instructions issued by them are observed, that is whether they are making full results out of the instructions they have issued. The issuance of instructions does not amount to much unless they are accompanied by effrts to see that they are obeyed.

"In course of time there will be a widening of the power of Regional Governors-General and all Government officials. The thought suggests itself that if they do not listen to public opinion and reflect, they will find themselves at any moment in a blunder whose consequences will be grave. I, for my part, shall always be asking myself whether the steps taken by me are appropriate to the Imperial Will. I mean to train myself so that I may not be at a loss for means of making myself of help to the State at the present juncture. The most important thing for us at the present stage of the war situation is to brace ourselves up. I am concerned with finding means by which I can get people to be cheerful. As our difficulties multiply, we develop a tendency to be cross with one another. I personally am determined to assume the full responsibility for all things that occur in the region under my jurisdiction. I have a longing for a state where the people under my jurisdiction have complete faith in one another and encourage one another in their task of bringing the war to a completely successful end.

"There is talk of great harmony and cooperation. I want action not talk. Great harmony is a condition which is possible only when officials make the facts, not law and regulations which are getting more and more complex and confusing, the basis of their action. I want all officials to do their work in the way in which Ooka, clan lord, dealt with cases that were brought to his attention.

"Administration in Japan has been lacking in the element of speed. At no time has the element of speed been in greater need in administration than today when we are confronted with problems growing out of the necessity of extending the production of munitions, problems for whose solution one of the conditions is that they must be tackled courageously.

"In a war there is no justification for men in claiming to be slow and skilful. The thing that counts is whether they are at once swift and clumsy or at once swift and skilful. One of my concerns in my new post shall be to restore the speed in the dispatch of official business under my jurisdiction. As a prefectural governor, I was concerned in the organization of a body like the National Volunteer Corps which has been brought into being. Needless to say, I will do my utmost to develop the Corps into an organization fully equal to its task. There are several ways in which administrative officials can help develop the Corps into a body each of whose members longs to make sacrifices for the State. I reject official interference and any other things that are held to stand in the way of the Corps. I must purge the Corps of anything that suggests that it is a Government made organization.

"The people have got to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of devotion to the State. If they have got into a mood of making themselves helpful to the State in every possible way, then it is possible to realize a state where the fighting forces, the officials, and people are of one mind and act in a body. The question of increasing the country's fighting power is the most important of all with which we are faced today. We, inhabitants of the Kinki district are determined to make all sacrifices in order to overcome the difficulties which stand in the way of our carrying the war through to its end and we may be counted upon to do our share of the wrok of prosecuting the war so long as the central Government thinks in no terms other than those of waging a successful war."

Tadayoshi Obata, Regional Governor-General in the Tokai and Hokuriku districts, in an interview in the same paper, says that his task is to bring about a unification of the farming population in the region under his jurisdiction with the industrialists as a means of increasing the power of the area under his authority for influencing the course of the war situation.

He takes occasion to explain that if measures which have been adopted by the Government have failed, it is because it proceeded on the assumption that the people were apathetic. He holds that the people want to do things for the State. He regrets that they lack leadership.

His interview follows:

"Time alone will show whether the system of Regional Governors-General has any value as a force in a country fighting a great war. There is a possibility that the system will be a hindrance rather than an aid to the smooth management of national affairs. It is possible to think with people who say that the Governors-General must desist from action in the intreests of efficiency in the conduct of administrative affairs. There exist the central Government and prefectural governments, and they are performing their respective functions adequately. This fact must ever be present to the Governors-General. If it is, it will not be difficult for them to see when they should act and when they sould not. Some people think that the Regional Governors-General must have more organs through which they are to work.

"To me the prefectural governments and all local organs are but the agents of Governors-General, and there would be no cause for them to complain of any deficiency in the personnel of officials under them if they were to make full use of all existing local offices and instruments.

"Some people are wondering what it was that the Tokai and the Hokuriku district, differing from each other in many respects, should be made to form one administrative unit. Their fear is that there will be difficulty in making the system work. I think differently. The very fact that they are different makes for the success of the system. The Tokai district is developed industrially. The Hokuriku district is important agriculturally.

"Now, the Tokai district happens to be visited by enemy planes. There are few regions to which the Tokai factories could be removed more advantageously than the Hokuriku district. The inclusion of the Hokuriku district in the area under my jurisdiction will be a great help to me in the discharge of my functions. Hitherto there has not been a close connection maintained between the Tokai and the Hokuriku districts. A part of my attention shall be directed to the forging of closer ties between the two districts through the provision of improved means of communication and transport. The principle that should guide me in the discharge of my duties is that of making the industrial Tokai district and the agricultural Hokuriku district meet each other's requirements so that they may form a unit devoted to the production of war materials and footstuffs under a comprehensive plan.

"If I am to succeed in realizing the plan of making the area under my jurisdiction contribute to victory in the war, I must have the inhabitants of the prefectures included in it on my side. I do not want to compel them to do what I want them to do. I want to have them work on lines desired by me and the Government of their own volition. Generally speaking, the people have power for work. The Government has but to give directions to them if they are to make a demonstration power for work. The Government has hitherto gone on the assumption that the people lacked power for work. This is the principal reason why they have failed to make results from their measures. The people of today are not the people of yesterday. They can be trusted to a full extent. It is time that an end was made of complicated laws and regulations which positively hinder the work of officials."

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SEIJIKAI NOMINEES SET FOR POSTS IN NEW ORGAN

Recommended for Administrative Committees in Cabinet, Ministries

Michio Yuzawa, former Home Minister, has been nominated adviser to the Dai Nippon Seijikai. His nomination by General Jiro Minami, President of the political party, has been accepted by Mr. Yuzawa.

From among its members, the Dai Nippon Seijikai has recommended the following 21 persons to the Government for appointment as members of Administrative Committees in the Cabinet and various Ministries:

In the Cabinet: Shutaro Matsumura, Kunio Morishita, Yoshiaki Yorimitsu, Yuji Satsuma, Kunio Katayama, Satoru Ando, Shunkichi Takechi (Cabinet Secretariat); Shunji Akojima (Board of Information); Shigeru Ishizaki (Technological Board); Chozaburo Kodaka, Dennosuke Okamoto, Isaji Tanaka (Coördinated Planning Board); Jujiro Morita and Noboru Imao (Communications Board).

In the Home Ministry: Suegoro Kawasaki, Shigeru Eguchi, and Yoshisuke Kinoshita.

In the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry: Fusajiro Ichinomiya and Rear Admiral Katsuji Mazaki.

In the Welfare Ministry: Mitsugu Tanaka.

New Seijikai Organ Set

In line with the enforcement of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law which aims at the concentration of the Empire's total power on the prosecution of the war, the Dai Nippon Seijikai has decded to establish within its organization a large authoritative organ to study ways and means for removing all obstacles which are impeding the people's efforts for strengthening the country's fighting power.

The decision was reached at the meeting of the directors of the Dai Nippon Seijikai on June 22. The organ is temporarily named the Wartime Discipline Promotion Department, and the department is to be headed by a man of high caliber. As to the work to be undertaken by the department, details are to be decided at the directors' meeting which is scheduled for June 26.

WEDDING RITES CONTINUE

Being Held at Underground Hall Of Mitsukoshi Department Store

Despite daily rounds of enemy aircraft over the Metropolis, more than 10 wedding ceremonies are being daily observed, simply but solemnly. Particularly the underground ceremony hall of the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Nihonbashi daily witnesses many ceremonies, it is reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The ceremony hall attached to the Mitsukoshi Department Store was opened in October, last year. Here, brides-to-be can even borrow wedding clothes and be dressed right on the spot. The total expense for the ceremony does not exceed ¥100 including ¥35 for the ceremony, ¥15 for renting a room for wedding feasts which accommodates up to 15 people, another ¥10 for renting a waiting room and ¥8 for having photographs taken. At the feast which costs only 80 sen per person, a dish of "Sekihan," (boiled rice with red beans) is served. Fifteen yen is to be also paid for having a bride dressed and ¥10 for renting a wig.

During the sounding of air alert, the ceremony will be continued but with the sounding of air raid warning, it will be stopped and the brides are requested to take off their wigs and find shelter.

The marriage consultation office is on the third floor of the same Department Store. Before the large-scale enemy air raid started the office is reported to have handled some 30 marriage consultations, but with the increase of air raids at the end of last year, the number of people calling at the office for consultation is said to have greatly decreased. More men than women seem to want to get married because they find it pretty difficult to get along by themselves since it is impossible to employ maids these days.

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Tokyoites Getting Charcoal

As a result of contracts made with Tokyo Metropolis the 1,600,000 kan of charcoal which have accumulated in Fukushima Prefecture will be sent in six trucks to the raid victimized areas of the metropolis over a period of four months from July 1 to Octobr 30. As a start, 30,000 bales of charcoal in Toro-mura, Tamura-gun, will be shipped out.

Made School Principal

Naomichi Shiono, librarian of the Education Ministry, was appointed principal of the Kanazawa Higher Normal School on June 23, it was announced by the Education Ministry the same day.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Wanted to Exchange

HIKING boots wanted in exchange with black riding boots in excellent condition. Size: 10½ mon. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

PHONOGRAPH records—Waltz, Tango and light music, for immediate sale. Apply Box 119, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps (Brand New), for Eastman Moving Picture Projector. Apply Box 88, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OIL Cooking stove, Japanese made, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MIMEOGRAPH, (Minoban size), ink and stencil for mimeograph, highest quality; Japanese typewriter (Sanno shiki); office stationery (imported and Japanese paper), and utensils for sale, or in exchange with kimono or suit of clothes. Apply Box 130, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ANY kinds of suit and dress material, overcoats, sweaters, flannel, rucksacks, sewing machine, electric irons, thread, foreign-made shoes (any size), plain silk cloth, silk pajamas, silk kimono, suitcases and Boston bags, good violin. Apply Box 129, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter for Russian language, slightly used, but must be in perfect condition, wanted immediately. Apply Box 127, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE phonograph, Columbia or Victor wanted. Must be a new or slightly used one. Will pay good price. Apply Box 126, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE tire and tube wanted. Used ones accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price. Apply Box 108, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GILLET razor, new or old, of any make. Will pay good price or exchange with razor blades. Apply Box 120, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PAIR of trousers wanted immediately. Cotton or gaberdine preferable. For man about 5 feet 7 inches tall. Apply Box 106, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO Crystal set with earphones wanted immediately. Please apply with particulars. Box 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours 1:[illegible]-4:[illegible] p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2 Jimbocho [illegible]-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

SAFETY razor, any make. Quote price. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD Standard typewriter, must be new and in perfect condition. Apply with particulars to Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BOOKS: on propaganda, and cooperative movement; "Public Opinion" by Walter Lippmann; also books by special and war correspondents. Apply to Kamil, 67, Shoto-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

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HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. [illegible], M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and [illegible] Station. Tel. Ginza 57-[illegible].

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. [illegible] Sogo Building, Kyobashi [illegible]. Tel. Kyobashi [illegible].

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1945

The End of the San Francisco Conference

The San Francisco Conference is finally scheduled to end today after several postponements of its closing date. President Truman, after hovering around in Olympia waiting impatiently for the Conference to wind up its business, will at last appear before the assemblage to dismiss it with proper ceremony and eclat. It is therefore fitting to ask at this time, What has the Conference actually accomplished?

From its opening more than two months ago amidst an atmosphere of bitter controversy and dark foreboding until its close today amidst obviously hectic efforts to force the conclusion of the business at any cost, the Conference has never appeared particularly propitious. The great Foreign Ministers bustled in at the beginning to shoot off their diplomatic guns at each other and then scurried back home to leave their underlings to wrangle out a settlement of the knotty problems which they left unsolved. Consequently bitter rivalries among the Great Powers and grave fears on the part of the smaller Powers wracked the Conference, while Chairman Stettinius harassedly tried to cluck his unruly and heterogeneous brood into the nest which he had prepared for them. The task has somehow been finished, but the process has left the ineffaceable impression that the United Nations are actually far from being really united.

On virtually every issue which came before the Conference, the participants were bitterly divided. The issues of Poland, Argentina, voting procedure, veto power, trusteeship, and nearly everything else found the Powers in wide disagreement. Although the Conference was intended to confine itself to the specific task of drawing up a plan for a world organization, it could not free itself from consideration of the problems of practical politics. Hence each of the Great Powers was concerned with the effort to assure as much power as possible for itself, while the smaller Powers fought frantically to safeguard themselves from the domination of the greater Powers. The Conference revealed that whatever may be the outward pretensions of the proposed world organization, underneath its framework there exist and will persist serious conflicts which augur ill for international harmony in the years to come.

The proponents of the Conference will of course claim that it was a success, and they will be able to point to the fact that the avowed purpose of the Conference was not to solve the problems of the world but merely to create a structure of a world organization which would later tackle these problems. This limited task they have indeed accomplished, however artificially forced was the process and whatever suppressed discontent there may be beneath the surface of the compromises which were finally arranged. This much must be freely conceded, that the United Nations did succeed in agreeing upon a Charter for a world organization, and thus in outward form at least the San Francisco Conference accomplished what it set out to do. In this respect it must be admitted that it was a success.

But at the same time, it should not be forgotten that the mere construction of a mechanical structure of a world organization can be of no earthly use if there is no assurance that this organization will contribute definitely to the advancement of international harmony and lasting peace. In this essential respect, the United Nations have revealed no such assurance; in fact the indications are all to the contrary. The world organization which the San Francisco Conference has set up is a hollow shell utterly without meaning, for it is a skeleton without a soul. It is beside the point to say that the Conference never contemplated anything else than to create the skeleton, for a skeleton without the living body is useless. By neglecting to create a soul, however successfully the Conference may have performed its task, it has merely performed a meaningless task.

How hollow the shell is which the San Francisco Conference has erected is easily apparent. The chief concern of the new world organization is with mechanical forms and procedures. What is to be the composition of the General Assembly and the Security Council, what majority is to be necessary to reach a decision, who is to furnish troops to enforce sanctions, and questions of a similar sort occupy the bulk of the projected Charter of the organization. Very little attention is paid to basic principles.

Therefore, there has been constructed an elaborate machinery to cope with international disputes after they arise, but practically no provisions have been made to guard against the rise of international disputes. Provisions have been made to cut out surgically the sores after they break out, but no provisions have been made to purify the blood stream therapeutically so that sores will no longer break out. Under such a system wars and international conflicts will occur just as frequently as ever, only to be aggravated by the arbitrary police power of the Great Powers who can only suppress but who have no means to cure. By elaborating such a system of procedures without first establishing a basis of principles, the United Nations have reversed the logical order of things and have thereby made inevitable their failure.

In this connection, the greatest contrast exists between this system and the ideal of a new world order advocated by Japan and her associates in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. Japan and her allies logically place basic principles first, for mechanical procedures will then automatically follow as a matter of course. First of all they envisage the establishment of the principle of moral justice. Moral justice will in turn make it possible for all nations and all peoples each to enjoy its proper position in the world. There will then be no racial discrimination, no economic exploitation, no political oppression. There will be mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, cooperation for mutual prosperity, and appreciation of each other's distinctive culture. There will be no more menace or aggression. Then will all conflicts and disputes disappear, and there will be the international and inter-racial harmony which alone can assure lasting peace for the world and the advancement of the civilization of mankind. This is the true soul in contrast to the bare skeleton of the new world.

By advocating these basic principles instead of losing themselves in the maze of technical forms and procedures, Japan and her allies are promoting the only realistic and practical way to world peace. Japan and her allies are sticking close to reality by remaining true to the eternal verities, while the enemy nations are dissipating their energies in a futile chase after illusory details. The San Francisco Conference may have completed its avowed task, but its accomplishment will not contribute substantially to permanent world peace. Only the universal recognition of the aims of Japan and her allies can bring the real peace which the world must eventually attain.

First Lesson in Arithmetic

"If there were four flies on the desk, and I killed one, how many would be left?"

"One," was the prompt reply. "The dead one."

A Year Ago Today

June 26, 1944

German authorities announced that curfew was ordered in Copenhagen to maintain law and order.

• • •

Our Air Units in collaboration with the operation of Land Forces blasted Aslito airfield in the southern part of Saipan.

• • •

Our Units in the Shanghai area, captured Chuchow in operations against the Chungking forces in the 3rd War Zone.

BURMA'S DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES

Weaving Industry Plays Important Part in Country's Economy

Under British rule, the Burmese were unable to carry out any industrial activity. The running of Burmese productive enterprises was restricted to a minimum. Virtually their hands and feet were shackled, the threatening dagger placed at their throat. Yet despite such a setup the British still feared that the natives might rise up in revolt to demand their freedom. For this reason the British tried to deny the Burmese youths technical education as much as possible. All the promising and lucrative enterprises, like the oil refinery industry, were run with British capital, in which the Burmese were given no chance either to invest or to work. If there were anything in which the natives could interest themselves, it was only those industries which provided a small profit and in which the British did not care to interfere.

But it is also an undeniable fact that the direct cause for the absence of any big industry in Burma was due to the lack of coal and iron deposits in that country, which are essential for the building up of any great enterprises. Most of the industries of Burma were household industries.

Domestic Industries

The investigation, which was conducted on the state of Burmese industries in 1939, reveals that there were in all a little over 1,000 factories. Nearly all of these were operated throughout the year. These factories included roughly machine works, lumber mills, rice mills, and vegetable oil and sauce extracting plants. Among the seasonal industries there were cotton spinning and a few other domestic works. Most of these enterprises were in the hands of the Burmese, followed by the Indians and overseas Chinese, with the Europeans operating about one-eighth of the whole. The Europeans, however, operated larger factories using about 3,000. In the Burmese factories not more than 40 workers were employed.

The employment of 40 workers was about the limit for the Burmese industrialists due to their lack of experience in modern ways, although their knowledge and skill are claimed to have been above those of the Indians.

The Burmese hand weaving industry occupies the principal part of their household industries, which was improved at the advice of their leaders even under British rule. In this respect, an improved machine recommended by the Saunder's Weaving School is giving a good result, accomplishing as much as three times of what was done under the old methods.

What was recommended by the weaving department of this school, had the effect of greatly boosting the business of those who were using machinery. At the same time it helped to supply the general public with goods at cheaper prices, thus benefitting both the manufacturers and consumers.

It is customary for the Burmese women to know something about machine weaving as a part of their education. Such a practice has tended to contribute toward the modernization of their family life. To propagate such education, a place exhibiting the practical use of the weaving machine has been established in Rangoon, to which all the public is invited. Thus the usefulness of machine weaving is being spread among all the people, and it is proving a great benefit to their rural economy.

It was last year that the Burmese government authorities took special notice of this tendency. New weaving experts were appointed and through such institutions as the Saunder's Weaving School, the Burmese Hand Weavers Employment Institute located in the Chinese district of Rangoon, and the Weaving Laboratory they extended a helping hand toward the development of this industry. Consequently, it is expected that Burma's economic conditions will greatly improve in the future.

Schools and Technicians

The Saunder's School, which is considered the only weaving institution in Burma that has a historic existence, is 24 years old, during which time it has played the leading role in the development of Burma's weaving industry. Not only has the school improved the weaving machine but it has also trained many workers in the handling of such machinery.

Many have become model experts after having been selected from the skilled workers and given high training in weaving technique. Thus, credit must be given the institution for the prominent part it has played in the upbuilding of Burma through the endeavors of those accomplished experts who became school technicians, factory superintendents and managing directors of commercial houses.

The government authorities are assisting in every way in the development of the weaving industry. It was at their instance that the Saunder's Weaving School came to cooperate with the Hand Weavers Employment Institute in the distribution of such essential things, including improved machine parts, weaving material, color-fast cotton and yarn. Besides, they are helping to propagate weaving knowledge by giving instructions on dyeing and selection of yarn, dyes and starch.

Hand Weavers Employment Institute

This institute, known as the Hand Weavers Employment Institute of Rangoon, was founded in 1934 as a gift from the Indian Government. It is devoted to the promotion of Burma's hand weaving industry which is a by-product of her family industry. Since April, 1937, the institute has come under the direct charge of the Burmese Government.

This institute is assisting in the sale of hand-woven goods, thus endeavoring to promote the welfare and living conditions of the general public. Their business is said to reach the sum of 120,000 rupees according to the latest statistics, which is quite a jump from what was the case a few years ago. If the Burmese were indolent and idle, as claimed by the Europeans, it would be impossible to show what they have attained today, such as is indicated by the success in the domestic weaving industry.

Yasukuni Shrine

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Yasukuni Shrine, one of Japan's most hallowed sanctuaries deifying the nation's fallen soldiers, proudly rears its sacred head atop Kudan hill.

As each enemy air-raid grows in intensity and wantonness, the buildings, homes and other establishments are ravaged to the ground. Many shrines, temples, churches and other non-military monuments, dear to the hearts of the Tokyoites, have been scorched or levelled to the ground.

And yet immortal Yasukuni Shrine, with the exception of one section of its precincts, stands, its consecrated edifice symbolically etched against the devastated earth as a sepulchre of all that is holy and revered. The residential districts surrounding Yasukuni Shrine have been laid to waste. Aside from one section of the precincts which was damaged earlier, the imposing gateway, the outer shrine and the innermost sanctuary have been miraculously spared the ravages of war.

Why and how did Yasukuni Shrine escape the enemy's bestial, indiscriminate aerial sweeps over the Tokyo metropolis? It most certainly was not a miracle or a God-send. For behind the well-being and safety of this most sacred edifice is the story of the activities of the "Yasukuni Shrine Preservation Corps."

On Guard Every Minute

Operating twenty-four hours around the clock, various contingents and volunteers of Tokyo metropolis are on guard every minute of the day. Composed of officers, men, military police, firefighters and civilian volunteers, the "Yasukuni Shrine Preservation Corps" have pledged to give up their lives in preserving this revered sanctuary from the devastation of enemy raiders, come what may.

Whenever an air-raid alert is sounded, the "defenders" of Yasukuni Shrine rush to the shrine precincts and take their assigned posts, fully prepared for any eventualities; for the enemy is unpredictable and you can never tell where he will next rain his fire-bombs.

During a recent diabolical B-29 strike, flames from a burning neighborhood, riding the gale, landed on the roof of the innermost sanctuary, causing fierce fires to start on the crossbeams of the gable. No incendiaries were showered directly on the shrine itself, however scores of fire-bombs fell at various places in the compounds of the shrine while fragments of all sizes and anti-aircraft splinters were scattered about.

Ashes, smoke and flying debris whipped the air, making it impossible to keep one's eyes open. And yet despite these extremely adverse conditions, the "Yasukuni Shrine Preservation Corps" went into immediate action.

Roof Was Slippery

Swiftly and in orderly fashion they formed a human ladder to the sharp inclining roof of the innermost sanctuary. The steep roof, plated with shiny copper, was very slippery. This made fire-fighting extremely difficult and hazardous. Nevertheless, the human ladder did not give up or yield to the circumstances. They conquered these disadvantages, clinging to the roof for all they were worth, while the wind played havoc and the angry flames speedily picked up in ferocity.

The human ladder, with man on top of man, his foot wedged on the shoulder of his comrade, was soon battling the fire with a giant base.

The gale madly swirled around the human ladder; while the ashes, smoke and debris parched their throats and made their eyes water. Incendiary and ack-ack splinters fell like hail-stones but the Yasukuni Shrine "defenders" were undaunted.

After several minutes of some of the grimmest battle imaginable in so short a time against such overwhelming elements, the fire was successfully brought under control.

Once again Yasukuni Shrine had successfully weathered the enemy and today continues to stand as one of Tokyo's most revered landmarks.

THE WAY OF CONTENTMENT

Roots of One's Heart Should Be Firmly Planted

Translated From the Works of Kaibara Ekken

I

The heart is the master of the body and the root of all things. If one's heart is not right, he cannot rule his body, his house, or his people, just as a tree cannot flourish if its roots be not firmly planted in the ground, or a home cannot be well managed if its master is unworthy. The way to make our hearts just and true is by learning with all sincerity to love good and to hate evil. If we lack sincerity in loving good and hating evil, we cannot pass the boundary line of the wicked. Yet, if we are sincere in loving good and detesting evil, we can make and preserve our hearts in righteousness and rightly use our seven emotions, namely joy, anger, sorrow, delight, love, hate, and desire.

It is written: "The Human heart is not safe; for the heart which desireth the Path (Path heart) is weak. Discern clearly these two and follow the latter Path heart, and observe harmony" (in the original, "take the middle or center"—moderation). This was the precept which the great Sage-Emperor Shun gave to his successor the King Yii.

The Human heart is that which is subservient to the pleasures of the body, the ears, eyes and mouth, as well as the seven emotions. In hunger we seek food, in cold cloth, and when fatigue rest. Such desires and emotions are necessary to humanity, and therefore Sages and the ignorant alike possess them. Only the Sages have control over the desires of flesh, while the mass of men cannot control their craving for carnal pleasures. They are like children who are placed near fire, or a drunkard walking by a ditch. Therefore, it is said that the Human heart is not safe.

The Path heart is the one that is good and lofty, which rises from the fountain of our nature—benevolence, justice, courtesy and wisdom. Yet the Path heart is weak, and is liable to be hidden away, while the Human heart comes boldly in the front. Therefore, it is said that the Path heart is weak. Discerning these two, men should, by strengthening the Path heart, endeavor to save the Human heart from danger. By making the Path heart the master of the situation, can we alone moderate our desires and our emotions. In speaking of eating and drinking, it is the Human heart that craves for food and wine, while it is the Path heart that warns us not to indulge immoderately. If one's craving for wine and food is strong, and ignores the voice of the Path heart, he eats and drinks excessively, losing his decency and weakening his stomach. "The Human heart is in danger, for the Path heart is weak," is the sentence which vividly pictures the situation. Realizing this, let us endeavor to suppress the Human heart, in order that our desires and emotions may be fitly and harmoniously governed.

Since we possess the nature of benevolence, justice, courtesy and wisdom, conscience arises. Do not suppress this conscience, but allow it to flow freely instead of obstructing it, just as we should make a channel for streams or allow fire to kindle instead of extinguishing it. If we do not obstruct our consciences, we can rule the four seas; but if we obstruct them we can hardly serve even our parents.

Virtue of Heaven and Earth

In the Book of Eki, it is written: "That the Great Virtue of Heaven and Earth is called Life." This great virtue of Heaven is called benevolence and is imparted in our hearts. As we are the children of Heaven and Earth, we should love all creatures that Heaven has made, especially humanity. In loving humanity we should do so in this order. First, before all others, our parents and brothers, because they are the foundation on which to practice benevolence. Our masters and lords are on the same plane with our parents. After them should come our relations, dependants and friends. Then extend your love to all mankind. After humanity we should love birds, animals, fish and insects, and then plants. Do not kill birds or animals, nor cut down trees, purposelessly. But killing birds or animals for a good reason, or punishing wicked men, is simple justice, and not contrary to benevolence. Confucius said: "Even to cut down a tree or to kill a bird or an animal is undutiful (toward Heaven) if it is not done at the right time." Thus there is nothing that we should not love. Yet to love all humanity alike without any discrimination as to the degree of intimacy or people's relative importance, is against justice and benevolence.

The benevolent man loves others as he loves himself, and does not give others the things which he himself dislikes. Endeavoring to raise himself, he uplifts others. He is selfless. Therefore no effort is required for him to be kind and merciful. But for a man who is learning, an effort is required before he is able to love others as himself. Considering others' likes and dislikes, according to his own preferences, he should give the things he himself likes and refrain from giving the things he himself dislikes. This is called consideration. A man who wants to be benevolent must always exercise consideration.

Let love and compassion be the chief concerns of the man who governs a people, for he is both father and mother to them. Let the hearts of the people be his heart, so that he may give the things they like. Knowing that from Heaven he receives his high office to guard his people, he should do Heaven's will by loving them.

To make his people suffer hardship in order that he may satisfy his own selfish desire is contrary to the will of Heaven. Take warning! A hard ruler explains the reason why he treats his people harshly, saying that the people would soon become arrogant and look upon the ruler with contempt if he did otherwise. Such are the words of an unworthy man, devoid of love. For the people are gentle in their nature, and will serve their ruler with gratitude and loyalty if only he loves them with sincerity. If the ruler is false, the people will follow his example. The response of the ruled toward the ruler is ever the same. It was so in the olden days, and is so today. It is so in China and so in Japan. If a ruler loves his people in one hand, and forbids base practices with strict laws, the people will respect his government, and order will prevail amongst them.

Doging Good in Secret

Doing good in secret (literally: "Secret Virtue") is like a buzzing in the ears. No one knows of it but the one who suffers it. To share the joy and sorrow of others, to be kind to the helpless widower, widow, children, and orphans, to give food to the hungry and cloth to the starving, to assist the weary, to save the sick, to repair bridges and roads, to advance others' welfare, to help make the peace between men and men, to praise the good in others while ready to hide and forgive their faults, to employ and adopt the talents of others, not to anger, deprive, resent, and slander, to encourage good and discourage evil, not to distress birds, animals, insects and fish, nor cut down plants uselessly, is to do good in secret. Though good which is done in private is hidden from men, it is in perfect accord with the way of Heaven. Therefore, men who do good in secret reap happiness, and their posterity will prosper. But when true men do good in secret, they think not of the rewards from either Heaven or from men. Though they do not seek rewards, the blessing of Heaven is upon them. Indeed, there is no prayer more effective than doing good in secret, for one's happiness and welfare. That Heaven rewards good and punishes evil is clearly shown by many happenings, both in Japan and China. Yet foolish men, while doing crooked things, offer their prayers to questionable gods, striving to obtain happiness. If they have not imagination enough to be mindful of the past, they should at least see the present and realize how foolish they are seeking fortune by means of flattery to gods and men.

There is no greater misfortune than to indulge one's selfish desires, and there is no greater wickedness than to slander another.

In the Book of Chuyo, it is written: "Truthfulness is the Way of Heaven. To make life (original, 'To make it') truthful is the way of man." That Heaven is truthful is seen in nature—in the course of the sun and moon, in the order of the four seasons, and the life of plants. Since we are the children of Heaven, we should make the truthfulness of Heaven our example. Confucius used the word "fidelity" in place of "truthfulness," for he said: "Make fidelity the master of the heart." Fidelity is the truthfulness of men.

Truthfulness is natural in Heaven, but in the case of men it requires effort.

In serving our master and parents, the greatest requirement is sincerity. If we lack that virtue we can be neither true subjects nor dutiful sons, while our good works are but empty things if done without sincerity.

For our words and deeds, hearts and words, there should be no two-facedness. A man who has everything, but lacks an honest heart, is like a jeweled wine cup which has no bottom. It is Yoshida Kenko who said: "A man who learns to imitate the wise, even if it tends to hypocrisy—is a wise man." This teaching is misleading. How can he called truly wise who is not true to himself. Omo of Kan Kingdom and Okei of So Kingdom were men of this description. Therefore, for a while they were looked upon by their people as wise men, but soon they exposed their real selves, and plunged their countries into strife and confusion. To do good without being sincere may not necessarily be wicked, but it is contrary to the Way of Heaven and men. Sincerity alone can move Heaven and gods, and soften the hearts of men.

An evil design in our hearts, however small it may be, is visible in the sight of Heaven, which listens to the lower, though itself on so exalted a plane. If we deceive others, our deception will be known, so likewise will our sincerity. To deceive Heaven and men is to deceive oneself. The heart of a true man is like a cloudless sky by day, while that of the wicked is like a night overshadowed with black clouds.

Men's temperament should be calm and peaceful. Do not worry over the things which profit you nothing. Suppress a quick temper and refrain from being idle. Our heart should be neither too fast nor too slow. Since the heart is the master of the body, let it be tranquil.

If our hearts move immoderately, we become confused, and lose our clear judgment and commit mistakes. But when we are busy, we must use our mouth, hands and feet rapidly. They are the servants of the heart. In doing things we must not be in a hurry, but be steady and careful.

It is not always weakness which makes a man tire easily. Often it is merely the result of an over hasty disposition. The man who keeps cool and calm does not find his work troublesome, and without the appearance of haste, does things rapidly.

Once a man of quiet disposition and a man of hasty temperament went on a voyage together. The wind proved to be unfavorable, and the ship was long delayed. During this period the calm man kept himself in perfect health, enjoying his food and sleep as usual. The restless man, on the other hand, worried from morning till night. When the ship eventually reached port, what profit had the latter over the former?

(To Be Continued)

VALUE OF MORAL SPIRIT

Secret of Victory or Defeat Lies in This Factor

Editor's Note: Dr. Shinzo Koizumi, President of Keio University, in an article contributed to a recent issue of the Shukan Asahi, stresses the point that victory in war depends, after all, on the moral spirit of the nation. The following is the gist of his article:

It may be trite to say that victory depends on the moral spirit of the nation, but this is none the less true.

It was not due simply to deficient material power that France and Italy were defeated. It is true that they lacked an adequate supply of materials but their defeat must be ascribed, first and foremost, to the deterioration of the moral spirit of their nationals. If they lacked material power, they ought to have worked out efficient measures of overcoming this defect or devised ways and means of conquering the enemy with the limited material resources that they had.

It happened, soon after the retreat of the Italo-German forces from North Africa, that the Italian garrison on a certain island on the north coast of Africa yielded easily to a few enemy air bombings. A scarcity of water was the reason they gave for laying down their arms. Their surrender might have been understandable if it was due to the exhaustion of their supply of arms and ammunition but to surrender for want of water was highly discreditable to the troops who should have fought to the bitter end. Did they think that they could cause water to well out or rain to fall immediately by their surrender? Those who want to surrender are never at a loss for an excuse for doing so. Any excuse, be it a shortage of water or food, heat or cold, or a drought or a storm, is good enough for them.

Desperate, indeed, was the position of Britain after the Dunkirk disaster or the position of the Soviet Union at the time the Germans closed in upon Leningrad or Moscow, but these countries stood the strain. It was not their material power that tided them over this grave crisis. The secret of their success in averting the impending catastrophe lay in the fact that their armies and nations could retain their spirit unimpaired in these fateful moments of dire straits. Had they been in the same cowardly mood as the Italian troops referred to, they might easily have found a good excuse for submission, but they did not want to surrender and consequently did not seek any excuse for doing so. Thus—and this was unfortunate for Germany—they could rise again from a position which at one time appeared absolutely hopeless.

Depends on Moral Spirit

The coward who does not like to recognize the power of moral spirit may attempt to seek the true cause for any success anywhere else, but the fact is too obvious to be impugned that, after all is said and done, victory depends on the moral spirit of the nation.

I do not mean to say that victory invariably rests with the party which fights recklessly by taking no account of mechanical or material power. What I mean is that under given conditions, it is spiritual power that points the way to victory. Some people may retort by saying that a tank cannot be wrecked by a bamboo spear. True, the advance of a tank cannot be arrested by a bamboo spear, but the heroes of the Special Attack Corps have shown us by their actual deeds that a big man-of-war and her crew of a few thousand sailors can be sent to the bottom with some amount of explosives by a single person at the cost of his life. The method of attack employed by the Special Attack Corps should not be construed as one which makes too light of human lives. It is, in fact, a method which values human lives most, though those chosen for carrying out this special form of attack must necessarily sacrifice their lives.

No one thought it possible before that a battleship or an aircraft carrier could be sunk by a single fighter plane, but what was formerly regarded as impossible has now been shown to be possible. The Japanese have proved by their heroic deeds that where there is an indomitable spirit there is a way to victory. The members of the Special Attack Corps are all young men only just over twenty. By achieving almost miraculous feats by their attacks on enemy vessels from which they never return they give us a valuable lesson that one should not give up anything as impossible without trying it. This lesson will not be lost on anybody except poltroons.

Cause of Roosevelt's Death

Franklin Roosevelt died suddenly, reportedly, of cerebral hemorrhage. I have no expert knowledge as to what brings on cerebral hemorrhage, but it seems certain that mental anguish stimulates the development of this disease. Whether by nature or by training, Roosevelt was a man who usually wore a bright countenance, but I was quite surprised to notice in his recent photograph a remarkable change in his physiognomy. His countenance put on a cheery air no longer. He looked decidedly melancholy, with the lines on his face much deepened. There was every trace of his exhaustion, both mentally and physically. This change was, however, only natural, for he had a guilty conscience. It is easy to see that if he was a statesman with any sense of responsibility, he was deeply sensible of his grave responsibility for having provoked Japan to war. The American casualties in the present war are already nearly a million, even according to the figures published by the Washington authorities. What necessity was there, then, for America to wage a war involving such heavy sacrifices? What in the world is the reason, for instance, for her to go on sacrificing so many lives of her nationals in the Pacific far away from home or on distant Pacific islands? Roosevelt must have been well aware of the fact that his country was absolutely secure from Japanese invasion or that the Japanese nation constituted no menace whatever to the domestic life of the Americans. America had long been debarring the peoples in the Eastern Hemisphere from interference in the affairs of North and South America on the ground of the Monroe Doctrine, and yet she insisted on intervening in Asiatic affairs herself.

Worried by Losses

What is the reason for this clearly inconsistent behavior on her part. Roosevelt embarked on the perilous and costly undertaking of engaging Japan in war with his eyes open to the latter's formidable fighting power, and he saw that the Americans had to make very heavy sacrifices even for reducing the small island of Yiojima. The strong fighting spirit displayed and the daring tactics employed by the Japanese defenders of Yiojima, indeed, left no doubt in his and other American minds as to the multiplication of American losses a hundred or a thousand fold as they carry their fighting nearer the Japanese mainland. It may well be imagined that the thought of such a dreary prospect depressed Roosevelt's mind greatly. In other words, the brave and unconquerable spirit of the Japanese officers and men produced a shocking effect on his mind and health. The American President is not a noncombatant. He is the highest commander of the American army and navy. That Roosevelt was allowed to die in his sickbed instead of being killed by a Japanese shell or bomb may be a cause of regret for Japanese officers and men, but they can draw some consolation from the fact that his death was not unconnected with their brave fighting. If his mental anguish caused by the terrible sacrifices which the Japanese forces were exacting from the Americans hastened his death, it may not be too much to say that it was the Japanese forces that killed him. His death may be counted among the biggest war results scored by the Japanese.

It is on record that in 1762 or in the sixth year of the Seven Years' War when Frederick the Great was fighting a very hard fight, Queen Elizabeth of Russia, his implacable enemy, died suddenly and was succeeded by Peter the Third, and it is said that her death proved a turning point in the War. It remains to be seen whether Roosevelt's death, like Queen Elizabeth's death, will mark a turn in the fortunes of war or whether Truman will be like Peter the Third. To us, however, it matters little who is the ruler of an enemy country. All we have to do is to fight on unflaggingly until our war aim is accomplished.